

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

NOTE 1 – THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

(a) Reporting Entity

The County of San Bernardino (the "County"), which was established by an act of the State Legislature on April 26, 1853, is a legal subdivision of the State of California charged with governmental powers. The County's powers are exercised through a five-member Board of Supervisors (the "Board") which, as the governing body of the County, is responsible for the legislative and executive control of the County. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these basic financial statements present the primary government and its component units, which are, in substance, although legally separate entities, part of the County's operations and so data from these units are blended with the data of the primary government. Each blended component unit has a June 30 year-end.

The County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report does not include the financial statements of the San Bernardino County Employee's Retirement Association (SBCERA). The Retirement Board controls the Retirement Association acting as fiduciary agent for the accounting and control of member and employee contributions and investment income. The Retirement Association publishes a separate Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and receives a separate independent audit. The Retirement Association is also a legally separate entity from the County and was determined not to be a component unit according to the criteria set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board, the Financial Reporting Entity (GASB 39).

Additional detailed financial information for each of these entities, including the blended component units below, can be obtained from the Auditor/Controller's Office at 222 W. Hospitality Lane, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0018.

(b) Blended Component Units

Using the criteria set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 39 - The Financial Reporting Entity, management determined that the following component units should be blended:

- Fire Protection Districts
- Flood Control District
- Park and Recreation Districts
- Crestline Sanitation District
- County Service Areas
- Various joint powers authorities (JPAs)
- The Inland Empire Facilities Corporation, created for the benefit of the County
- San Bernardino County Financing Authority
- Crestline Financing Authority
- Redevelopment Agency of the County of San Bernardino

The County is financially accountable for each of the above component units through the County's elected officials and descriptions of these component units are contained in subsequent sections of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Acting as the governing

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body of the component units, the Board of Supervisors demonstrates financial accountability. Because of their relationship with the County and the nature of their operations, each of the component units is, in substance, part of the County's operations and, accordingly, the activities of these component units are combined (blended) with the activities of the County for purposes of reporting in the accompanying basic financial statements.

(c) Discretely Presented Component Unit

FIRST 5 of San Bernardino County, formerly known as the Children and Families First Commission, was formed in 1998 under the California Health and Safety Code - Section 10110, Chapter 29 of Title 1 of the San Bernardino County Code, and the California Children and Families First Act of 1998. The Commission was created for the purpose of promoting, supporting and improving the early development of children from the prenatal stage to five years of age and is funded by allocations of California Proposition 10 Tobacco Tax. Their board consists of seven members, three of who are officers of the County, while the remaining four are appointed by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors. The FIRST 5 is a discretely presented component unit as its governing body is not substantially the same as that of the County and the FIRST 5 does not provide services entirely or almost entirely to the County but rather to the citizenry.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Presentation

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) No. 34 (GASB 34), the basic financial statements consist of the following:

- Government-wide financial statements,
- Fund financial statements, and
- Notes to the basic financial statements.

Government – Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities display information about the primary government (the County) and its component units. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the County. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and inter-governmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees charged to external parties.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the County and for each function of the County's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include 1) charges paid by the recipient for goods or services offered by the

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program and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the County's funds, including fiduciary funds and blended component units. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental, proprietary and fiduciary – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are separately aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The County reports only one major governmental fund:

 The General Fund is used to account for all revenues and expenditures necessary to carry out basic governmental activities of the County that are not accounted for through other funds. For the County, the General Fund includes such activities as General Government, Public Protection, Public Ways and Facilities, Health and Sanitation, Public Assistance, Education, and Recreation and Cultural Services.

The County reports the following major enterprise funds.

- The County Medical Center Fund accounts for inpatient and outpatient care including emergency room services and indigent care to County residents. The fund is financed primarily by patient care services.
- The Waste Systems Division Fund accounts for refuse disposal services provided to the
 public by twenty landfill sites. The waste disposal program is financed by funds derived
 from gate fees at the San Bernardino Valley landfill sites and from land use fees charged
 to property owners in both the mountain and desert areas.

The County reports the following additional fund types in their fund financial statements:

- Internal Service Funds account for printing services, records management, central mail, telephone services, computer operations, vehicle services, risk management, and flood control equipment operations that provide services to other departments or agencies of the County on a cost reimbursement basis
- The Investment Trust Fund accounts for the pooled investments of numerous self-governed school and special districts for which cash and investments are held by the County Treasurer. The financial reporting for these governmental entities, which are independent of the County, is limited to the total amount of cash and investments and other assets, and the related fiduciary responsibility of the County for disbursements of these assets. Activities of the school districts and special districts are administered by their own separate elected boards and are independent of the County Board of Supervisors. The County Auditor/Controller makes disbursements upon the request of the responsible school and self-governed district officers. The County Board of

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Supervisors has no effective authority to govern, manage, approve budgets, assume financial responsibility, establish revenue limits, nor to appropriate surplus funds available in these entities. Therefore, these entities are fiscally independent of the County.

• The *Agency Funds* account for assets held by the County as an agent for various local governments.

(b) Basis of Accounting

The government-wide, proprietary, and investment/agency trust fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the County gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes and sales taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenues from sales tax are recognized when the underlying transactions take place. Revenues from grants and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligible requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Property and sales taxes, interest, certain state and federal grants and charges for services are accrued when their receipt occurs within sixty days after the end of the accounting period, and recognized as revenue. The County considers items available if received within 9 months of year end, for voluntary non-exchange transactions such as federal and state grants. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when the payment is due. General capital assets acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Proprietary funds are used to account for business-type activities, which are financed mainly by fees and charges to users of the services provided by the funds' operations. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting, the County has elected not to apply the provisions of all relevant pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued after November 30, 1989.

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(c) Capital Assets And Long-Term Debt

GASB Statement No. 34 eliminates the presentation of account groups, but provides for these records to be maintained and incorporates the information into the government-wide Statement of Net Assets.

(d) Due From Other Governments

At June 30, 2006, the General Fund accrued \$126,548 of receivables from other governments, of which \$93,821 was due from the State of California. Of the amount owed by the State, \$36,479 was for Health Care Services, \$11,931 was for Public Social Services, \$39,006 was for motor vehicle license fees and sales tax monies, and the remaining \$6,405 was for other services. Amounts owed from cities for booking fees and other services were \$5,533. The remaining amount of \$27,194 was due from the federal government and other governmental agencies.

(e) Taxes and Accounts Receivable

The \$34,709 taxes receivable balance in the Governmental Activities column of the statement of net assets at June 30, 2006 is net of an allowance of doubtful accounts of \$1,171. The \$43,635 accounts receivable balance of the Medical Center Enterprise Fund at June 30, 2006 is net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$262,871.

The \$365 accounts receivable balance of the Fire Protection Districts – Ambulance Fund at June 30, 2006 is net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,156. The \$304 accounts receivable balance of the Crestline Sanitation District Fund at June 30, 2006 is net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$31. These funds are reflected as part of the enterprise funds on the statement of net assets.

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(f) Deferred Revenue

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At June 30, 2006, the various components of *deferred revenue* and *unearned revenue* reported in the governmental funds were as follows.

	Unavailable		U	nearned	Total	
Governmental Funds						
General Fund						
Developer Deposits	\$	-	\$	20,285	\$ 20,285	
Property Tax Receivable		9,462			9,462	
Due from governmental agencies		-		16,028	16,028	
Nonmajor funds						
Property Tax Receivable		5,210		-	5,210	
Due from governmental agencies				92	 92	
Total Governmental Funds	\$	14,672	\$	36,405	\$ 51,077	

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the County considers all pooled investments and other highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

(h) Investments

The County's investments are governed by the California Government Code and the County's Investment Policy. These approved investments include U.S. Government Treasury and Agency securities, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, medium term notes, mutual funds, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements as authorized by the Government Code Sections 53601, 53635 and 53638 which limit the investments to certain maximum percentages by investment type in the pool.

The County's investments and securities are reported at fair value based upon quoted market prices. Securities having no sales are valued based upon last reported bid prices. The County intends to either hold investments until maturity or until market values equal or exceed cost. The value of the various investments will fluctuate on a daily basis as a result of a multitude of factors, including generally prevailing interest rates and other economic conditions.

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(i) Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories, which consist principally of materials and supplies held for consumption, are valued at cost (first-in, first-out basis) for governmental fund types and at an amount which approximates the lower of average cost or market for proprietary fund types. Inventories of the governmental and business-type activities are accounted for as expenses when the inventory items are consumed. In the governmental fund financial statements, reported inventories are offset with a corresponding reservation of fund balance because these amounts are not available for appropriation and expenditure.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and the fund financial statements.

(j) Property Taxes

The County levies, collects and apportions property taxes for all taxing jurisdictions within the County, including school and special districts. Property taxes are determined by applying approved rates to the assessed values of properties. The total 2005-06 gross assessed valuation of the County of San Bernardino was \$95,829,459 (after deducting \$33,066,418 for the redevelopment tax allocation increment).

Article XIIIA of the State of California Constitution limits the property tax levy to support general government services of the various taxing jurisdictions to \$1.00 per \$100.00 of assessed value. Taxes levied to service voter-approved debt prior to June 30, 1978 are excluded from this limitation.

Secured property taxes are levied in two equal installments, November 1 and February 1. They become delinquent with penalties on December 10 and April 10, respectively. The lien date is January 1 of each year. Unsecured property taxes are due on the March 1 lien date and become delinquent with penalties on August 31.

The term "unsecured" refers to taxes on personal property other than land and buildings. These taxes are secured by liens on the property being taxed. In the fund financial statements, property tax revenues are recognized in the fiscal year for which they are levied, provided they are due and collected within sixty days after fiscal year-end. Property taxes are recorded as deferred revenue when not received within sixty days after fiscal year-end. In the government – wide financial statements, property taxes are recorded as revenue when levied regardless of when the cash is collected.

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(k) Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, software and infrastructure assets (roadways, bridges, roadway signage, guardrails, drainage systems, traffic lights, dams, and flood control), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the County as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Property, plant, equipment, software and infrastructure of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Infrastructure 10 to 100 years
Structure and improvements Up to 45 years
Equipment 5 to 15 years
Software 5 to 10 years

The County has six networks of infrastructure assets – roads, runways/taxiways, water/sewer, lighting, drainage, and flood control.

(I) Employee Compensated Absences

Liabilities for vacation, holiday benefits, sick pay and compensatory time are accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. In the event of retirement or termination, an employee is paid 100% of accumulated vacation pay, and those with ten or more years of continuous services are paid 30% to 50% of their accumulated sick leave. Up to two times the annual vacation accrual rate may be carried over from one year to the next. In accordance with GASB Interpretation No. 6, a liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds financial statements only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements prior to year-end and are paid by the County subsequent to year-end.

(m) Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions are reflected as loans, services-provided, reimbursements or transfers. Loans are reported as receivables and payables as appropriate, are subject to elimination upon consolidation and are referred to as either "Due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "Interfund receivables/payables"(i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances". Interfund receivables, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by the fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not available financial resources.

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Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental or proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide presentation.

(n) Land Held for Resale

The Redevelopment Agency has acquired several parcels of land as part of its primary purposes. The Agency records these parcels as land held for resale in its financial records. The properties are being carried in the Capital Project and Special Revenue funds at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value, until such time as there is an event which would indicate an agreed-upon sales price. At June 30, 2006, the land held for resale is being carried at a cost of \$2,754 (Special Revenue Funds at \$2,497 and Capital Project Funds at \$257) and is offset by a reservation of fund balance.

(o) Use of Estimates

The presentation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(p) Implemented Accounting Pronouncements

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 42

During fiscal year 2005-2006, the County adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 42, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 44

During fiscal year 2005-2006, the County adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 44, Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section – an amendment of NCGA Statement 1.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 46

During fiscal year 2005-2006, the County adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 46, Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 34.

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Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 47

There were no termination benefits during fiscal year 2005-2006, as established in the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 47, *Accounting for Termination Benefits*.

NOTE 3 – RESTATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

Discretely Presented Component Unit - First 5 San Bernardino

The Commission's net assets for the year ended June 30, 2005 were decreased for the correction of an error in the recording of retention incentive revenue received from the State of California. Specifically, the Commission failed to meet the 4 to 1 match stipulated as part of receiving the revenue. The effect of the correction of the error was to decrease change in net assets by \$531 for the year ended June 30, 2005.

Restatement to the Government-Wide Financial Statements:

	Component Unit
Beginning Net Assets, as previously reported Revenue Received	80,799 (531)
Beginning Net Assets, as restated	<u>\$ 80,268</u>

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NOTE 4 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different from those reported for governmental funds in the balance sheet. The following provides a reconciliation of those differences.

ASSETS		Total overnmental Funds (Page 46)	1	Long-Term Assets and Liabilities (1)	F	nternal Service Junds (2) Page 49)	Eli	minations	Ν	atement of let Assets Totals Page 42)
1100-10	•	000 475	Φ.		Φ.	400.000	•		•	005.074
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$	826,175	\$	-	\$	138,896	\$	-	\$	965,071
INVESTMENTS		13,193		-				-		13,193
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - NET		2,826		-		922		-		3,748
TAXES RECEIVABLE		34,709		-		-		-		34,709
INTEREST RECEIVABLE		6,458		-		-		-		6,458
LOAN RECEIVABLE		16,745		3,273		-		(16,709)		3,309
OTHER RECEIVABLES		53		-		-		-		53
DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS		44,474		-		674		(45,148)		-
DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS		146,846		-		528		18,668		166,042
INTERNAL BALANCES		-		-		-		749		749
LAND HELD FOR RESALE		2,754		-		-		-		2,754
INVENTORIES		481		-		2,110		-		2,591
PREPAID ITEMS		7		-		1,619		-		1,626
DEFERRED CHARGES		-		8,727		-		-		8,727
INTERFUND RECEIVABLE		2,400		-		-		(2,400)		-
RESTRICTED CASH AND INVESTMENTS		174		_		-		-		174
PREPAID PENSION ASSET		_		838,933		-		-		838,933
LAND		-		62,838		396		-		63,234
STRUCTURES, IMPROVEMENTS, AND INFRASTRUCTURE		_		1,730,842		7,263		-		1,738,105
EQUIPMENT		_		165,445		56,020		_		221,465
CAPITALIZED SOFTWARE		_		6,759		-		_		6,759
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION						(44.050)				
		-		(823,387)		(41,256)		-		(864,643)
CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS TOTAL ASSETS	_	4 007 005	Φ.	111,531	_	407.470	_	(44.040)	_	111,531
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,097,295	\$	2,104,961	\$	167,172	\$	(44,840)	\$	3,324,588
LIABULTICO										
LIABILITIES		.=	•		_		_		_	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	\$	47,418	\$	-	\$	3,702	\$	-	\$	51,120
SALARIES AND BENEFITS PAYABLE		57,943		-		1,985		-		59,928
DUE TO OTHER FUNDS		24,524		-		957		(25,481)		-
DUE TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS		22,120		-		-		-		22,120
INTEREST PAYABLE		-		12,811		-		-		12,811
LOAN PAYABLE		16,709		-		-		(16,709)		-
DEFERRED REVENUE		51,077		(13,500)		300		-		37,877
INTERFUND PAYABLE		650		-		2,000		(2,650)		-
COMPENSATED ABSENCES PAYABLE		-		112,881		3,681		-		116,562
COP BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE		-		1,479,954		-		-		1,479,954
CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS		-		3,816		73		-		3,889
OTHER LONG TERM LIABILITIES		-		27,345		-		-		27,345
ESTIMATED LIABILITY FOR LITIGATION AND SELF-INSURED										
CLAIMS		-		-		127,233		-		127,233
SPECIAL ITEM - LITIGATION SETTLEMENT PAYABLE		-		102,000		-		-		102,000
DEFERRED AMOUNT ON REFUNDING		-		(6,748)		-		-		(6,748)
PREMIUM		-		4,792		-		-		4,792
DISCOUNT		_		(314,756)		-		-		(314,756)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		220,441		1,408,595	_	139,931		(44,840)		1,724,127
	-		_	,				,,,,,,,		
FUND BALANCE/NET ASSETS		876,854		696,366		27,241		-		1,600,461
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCE/NET ASSETS	\$	1,097,295	\$	2,104,961	\$	167,172	\$	(44,840)	\$	3,324,588

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(1) Capital assets used in governmental activities that are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Land	62,838
Structures, Improvements, and Infrastructure	\$ 1,730,842
Equipment	165,445
Capitalized software	6,759
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(823,387)
Construction in Progress	111,531

\$ 1,254,028

(1) Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.

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(1) Net Pension Obligation Bond

25,500 838,933

(1) Interest Payable

(12,811)

(1) Special Item - Litigation Settlement Payable

(102,000)

(1) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, that are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.

Compensated Absences Payable	(112,881)
COP Bonds and Notes Payable	(1,479,954)
Capital Lease Obligations	(3,816)
Other Long Term Liabilities	(27,345)
Deferred Amount on Refunding	6,748
Premium	(4,792)
Discount	314.756

(1,307,284) \$ 696,366

(2)

Internal service funds that are used by management to charge the costs of general services, telephone services, computer operations, vehicle services, risk management, and flood control equipment to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net assets.

\$ 27,241

NOTE 5 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

(a) Budgetary Information

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29000 – 29143 of the Government Code of the State of California, commonly known as the County Budget Act, the County prepares and adopts a budget on or before August 30, for each fiscal year. Budgets are adopted for the

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General Fund, certain Special Revenue Funds, and certain Capital Projects Funds. Budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting, except that current year encumbrances are budgeted as expenditures.

Annual budgets are not adopted for the following funds: Pension Obligation Bonds Debt Service, Joint Powers Authorities Special Revenue, Debt Service and Capital Projects.

The legal level of budgetary control is maintained at the object level and sub-object level for capital assets within departments. However, presentation of the basic financial statements at the legal level of control is not feasible due to excessive length. Because of the large volume of detail, the budget and the actual statements have been aggregated by function. The County does prepare a separate final budget document at the object and sub-object level that is made available to the public by the office of the Auditor/Controller.

Amendments or transfers of appropriations between funds or departments must be approved by the Board. Supplemental appropriations necessary and normally financed by unanticipated revenues during the year must also be approved by the Board. From time to time during the year, supplemental appropriations were necessary and approved by the Board. Amendments or transfers of appropriations between object levels within the same department may be approved by the Board or the County Administrative Office. Transfers at the sub-object level or cost center level may be done at the discretion of the department head. Any deficiency of the budgeted revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses is financed by beginning available fund balances as provided in the County Budget Act.

(b) Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For fiscal year 2005-06, there were no instances in which expenditures exceed appropriations.

(c) Net Deficits of Individual Funds

The Medical Center expects to eliminate its net deficit of \$ 9,424 in future years through rate increases and/or possible contributions from the General Fund.

The Risk Management Division incurred a net deficit of \$ 15,974 is expected to be eliminated over the next five years through rate increases.

(d) Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis

The annual County Budget is prepared, approved and adopted in accordance with provisions of the County Budget Act. In preparing the budget, the County utilizes a basis of accounting which is different from the basis prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The accompanying General Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual on a Budgetary Basis presents a comparison of the legally adopted budget and the actual data on a budgetary basis.

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The following adjustments are necessary to provide a meaningful comparison of the actual results of operations with the budget:

	Ge	neral Fund
Fund balance - budgetary basis Outstanding encumbrances for budgeted funds	\$	397,778 15,267
Fund balance - GAAP basis	\$	413,045

Net Assets/Fund Balances

The government-wide and business-type activities fund financial statements utilize a net assets presentation. Net assets are categorized as invested capital assets (net of related debt), restricted and unrestricted.

- •Invested In Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net assets. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets as well as any premium or discount paid on debt reduce the balance in this category.
- •Restricted Net Assets This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulation of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Examples of restricted net assets include federal and state grants that are restricted by grant agreements for specific purposes and restricted cash set aside for debt service payments. At June 30, 2006, the County reported restricted net assets of \$571,483 restricted for the following purposes:

Restricted for:	Amount
Legally segregated special revenue funds for grants	_
and other purposes	\$ 294,533
Debt Service	26,260
Capital project funds	142,499
Permanent funds	517
State Realignment Funds	 107,674
	\$ 571,483

• *Unrestricted Net Assets* – This category represents net assets of the County, not restricted for any project or other purpose.

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In the fund financial statements, reserves and designations segregate portions of fund balance that are either not available or have been earmarked for specific purposes. The various reserves and designations are established by actions of the Board and management and can be increased, reduced or eliminated by similar actions.

Fund balances which are not available for appropriation at June 30, 2006 are reserved or designated for the following purposes:

Reserved Fund Balance

		Government	vities		
			onmajor		
	Ger	eral Fund		Funds	 Total
Encumbrances	\$	15,267	\$	68,059	\$ 83,326
Prepaid Items		7		-	7
Noncurrent Interfund Receivables		2,000		400	2,400
Debt Service		-		26,260	26,260
Land Held For Resale		-		2,754	2,754
Inventories		296		185	481
Loans Receivable		16,745		-	16,745
Teeter Plan		13,672		-	 13,672
Total	\$	47,987	\$	97,658	\$ 145,645

Designated Fund Balance

	General Fund
General Purpose	\$ 41,736
Medical Center Debt Service	32,075
Justice Facilites	638
West Valley Maximum Security	5,693
Future Retirement Rate	14,900
Teeter Plan	6,075
Restitution	1,865
Equity Pool	1,507
Insurance	3,000
Hall of Paleontology	3,703
Electronic Voter System	500
Capital Projects	4,000
Business Process Improvement	2,511
Board Approved Loans	800
Future Financing	7,000
SWBPI - Law & Justice	1,724
Total Designated Fund Balance	\$ 127,727

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

NOTE 6 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments include the cash balances of substantially all funds which are pooled (the "pool") and invested by the County Treasurer for the purpose of increasing interest earnings through investment activities. The pool is not registered as an investment company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) nor is it an SEC Rule 2a7 – like pool. The pool does not issue a separate report. Included also are cash and investments held by certain joint powers authorities and cash held by various trustee financial institutions in accordance with the California Government Code.

State law now requires that all operating monies of the County, school districts, and certain special districts be held by the County Treasurer. The net asset value associated with legally mandated participants in the asset pool was \$1,705,312 at June 30, 2006.

As of June 30, 2006, the fair value of the County pool was \$3.34 billion. Approximately 11% of the County pool is attributable to the County General Fund, with the remainder of the balance comprised of other County funds, school districts and special districts. Additionally, as of June 30, 2006, \$56,678 of the amounts deposited in the County pool was attributable to depositors who are not required to, but choose to, invest in the County pool.

INVESTMENTS AUTHORIZED BY DEBT AGREEMENT

Investment of debt proceeds held by bond trustees are governed by provisions of the trust agreements, created in connection with the issuance of debt (see Note 11) rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code. Certificates of Participation and Revenue Bond indentures specify the types of securities in which proceeds may be invested as well as any related insurance, collateral, or minimum credit rating requirements. Although requirements may vary between debt issues, money market funds are all required to be investment grade. Guaranteed investment contracts are required to be acceptable to the municipal bond insurer. The fair value of investments is based on the valuation provided by trustee banks.

INVESTMENT CREDIT RISK

Investment credit risk exists when there is a possibility the issuer or other counterparty to an investment may be unable to fulfill its obligations. GASB Statement No. 40 requires the disclosure of credit quality ratings for investments in debt securities as well as investments in external investment pools, money market funds, and other pooled investments of fixed income securities.

California Law and San Bernardino County Treasury Pool Investment Policy (where more restrictive) place limitations on the purchase of investments in the County Pool. Purchases of commercial paper and negotiable certificates of deposit are restricted to the top two ratings issued by a minimum of two of three nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSRO's). For an issuer of short-term debt, the rating must be no less than A-1 (S&P), P-1 (Moody's), or F-1 (Fitch) while an issuer of long-term corporate debt must have a minimum letter rating of "AA". Federal Agency notes and bonds, municipal notes and bonds, and money

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

market mutual funds must have a minimum letter rating of "AAA". Limits are also placed on the maximum percentage investment by sector and by individual issuer (see schedule). As of June 30, 2006, all investments held by the County Pool were within policy limits.

CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

An increased risk of loss occurs as more investments are acquired from one issuer (i.e. lack of diversification). This results in a *concentration of credit risk*.

GASB Statement No. 40 requires disclosure of investments by amount and issuer that represent five-percent or more of total investments held. This requirement excludes investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the United States Government, investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments. As of June 30, 2006, the following issuers represented more than five-percent of the County Pool balance:

	Fair	% of
Issuer	Value	Portfolio
FHLB	\$ 732,581	21.97%
FNMA	\$ 672,629	20.17%
FHLMC	\$ 336,007	10.07%
FFCB	\$ 260,926	7.82%
UBS	\$ 174,619	5.24%

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk exists when there is a possibility that changes in interest rates could adversely affect an investment's fair value. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the interest rate risk associated with that investment.

GASB Statement No. 40 requires that *interest rate risk* be disclosed using a minimum of one of five approved methods which are: segmented time distribution, specific identification, weighted average maturity, duration, and simulated model.

The County manages its exposure to interest rate risk by carefully matching cash flows and maturing positions to meet expenditures, limiting 40% of the County Pool to maturities of one year or less, and by maintaining an overall *effective duration* of 1.5 years or less. *Duration* is a measure of a fixed income's cash flow using present values, weighted for cash flows as a percentage of the investments full price. *Effective duration* makes assumptions regarding the most likely timing and amounts of variable cash flows arising from such investments as callable bonds.

California Law and where more restrictive, the San Bernardino County Pool Investment Policy, place limitations on the maximum maturity of investments to be purchased by sector (see

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

schedule). As of June 30, 2006, all investments held by the County Pool were within policy limits.

	Fair	Maturity	Maturity	Average	Effective
Security Type	Value	Range (Days)	Limits	_Maturity_	Duration
Certificates of Deposit	\$ 636,403	3 - 294	365 days	165	0.44
Commercial Paper	\$ 381,378	3 - 102	270 days	11	0.03
Federal Agencies	\$2,002,144	5 - 1,039	5 years	444	1.14
Money Market Funds	\$ 35,000	1	lmm. Liq.	1	0.003
Repurchase Agreements	\$ 100,001	3	180 days	3	0.008
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 180,288	319 - 1,142	5 years	505	1.29
Total Securities	\$3,335,214			326	0.84

CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK

Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits exists when, in the event of a depository financial institution failure, a government may be unable to recover deposits, or recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

GASB Statement No. 40 requires the disclosure of deposits into a financial institution that are not covered by FDIC depository insurance and are uncollateralized.

California Law requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local government units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure County deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2006, the carrying amount of the County's deposits was an overdraft of \$22,446 and the corresponding bank balance was \$35,037. The difference of \$57,483 was primarily due to outstanding warrants, wires and deposits in transit. Of the bank balance, \$200 was insured by the FDIC depository insurance and \$34,837 was uncollateralized and not insured by FDIC depository insurance.

Custodial Credit Risk for Investments exists when, in the event of a failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party.

In order to limit *Custodial Credit Risk for Investments*, San Bernardino County Pool Investment Policy requires that all investments and investment collateral be transacted on a delivery versus payment basis with a third-party custodian and registered in the County's name. All counterparties to repurchase agreements must sign a PSA Master Repurchase Agreement and/or Tri-Party Repurchase Agreement before engaging in repurchase agreement transactions.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

A summary of the investments held by the County Treasurer is as follows:

						Maximun	Individual	% of
		Fair	S&P	Moody's	Fitch	Allowed	Issuer	Pool
Investment Type	Cost	Value	Rating	Rating	Rating	% of Portfolio	Limitations	06/30/06
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$ 184,051	\$ 180,288	AAA	Aaa	AAA	100%	None	5.41%
U.S. Government Agencies	1,949,091	1,925,444	AAA	Aaa	AAA	75%	None	57.73%
U.S. Agency Discount Notes	74,788	76,700	A1+	P1	F1+	75%	None	2.30%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	638,704	636,403	A1+	P1	F1+	30%	\$100MM	19.08%
Commercial Paper	281,790	281,847	A1+	P1	F1+	40%	10%/10%	8.45%
Commercial Paper	99,439	99,531	A1	P1	F1	40%	10%/10%	2.98%
Money Market Mutual Funds	35,000	35,000	AAA	Aaa	AAA	15%	10%	1.05%
Repurchase Agreements	100,000	100,001	A1	P1	F1+	40%	None	3.00%
Total Treasurer's Pooled Investments	\$ 3,362,863	\$ 3,335,214						
Investments Controlled by Fiscal Agents:								
Money Market Funds	14,456	14,456						
Mutual Funds	2,217	2,217						
Municipal Bonds	1,674	1,674						
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	35,918	35,918						
U.S. Treasury Securities	73,988	73,988						
U.S. Agency Discount Notes	6,603	6,603						
Total Investments Controlled								
by Fiscal Agents	\$ 134,856	\$ 134,856						
Total Investments	\$ 3,497,719	\$ 3,470,070						
Cash in Banks:								
Non-Interest Bearing Deposits		\$ (22,446)						
Total Cash and Investments		\$ 3,447,624						

As of June 30, 2006, Cash and Investments are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

	Total vernmental	Total Isiness-type Activities	Total Fiduciary Funds	P	resented mponent Unit	Total
Cash and Investments Restricted Cash and Investments	\$ 978,264 174	\$ 104,715 173,867	\$ 2,105,379	\$	85,225	\$ 3,273,583 174,041
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 978,438	\$ 278,582	\$ 2,105,379	\$	85,225	\$ 3,447,624

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

The following represents a condensed statement of net assets and changes in net assets for the Treasurer's investment pool as of June 30, 2006:

Statement of Net Assets	
Equity of internal pool participants	\$ 1,573,134
Equity of external pool participants:	
Voluntary	56,768
Involuntary	 1,705,312
Total Net Assets held for pool participants	\$ 3,335,214
	_
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	
Net Assets at July 1, 2005	\$ 2,872,359
Net change in investments by pool participants	 462,855
Net Assets at June 30, 2006	\$ 3,335,214

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

NOTE 7 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Due to/from other funds at June 30, 2006 are as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds Medical Center Waste Systems Division Nonmajor Enterprise Funds Internal Service Funds Investment Funds Agency Funds	\$ 13,683 3,406 753 23 84 944 7,639 26,532
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	General Fund Nonmajor Governmental Funds Waste Systems Division Nonmajor Enterprise Funds Internal Service Funds Investment Funds Agency Funds	4,779 3,900 22 791 761 17 7,672
Medical Center	General Fund Agency Funds	1,632 590 2,222
Waste Systems Division	Nonmajor Governmental Funds Internal Service Funds Agency Funds	21 95 1,264 1,380
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Agency Funds Nonmajor Governmental Funds	647 21 668
Internal Service Funds	General Fund Nonmajor Governmental Funds Medical Center Internal Service Funds Agency Funds	42 196 24 17 395 674
Investment Funds	Agency Funds	17,618 17,618
Agency Funds	Agency Funds Nonmajor Governmental Funds	23 250 273
Total		\$ 67,309

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

Interfund Receivable/Payable at June 30, 2006 are as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Internal Service Funds	2,000 2,000
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	400 400
Agency Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	250 250
Total		\$ 2,650

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

Transfers To/From Other Funds for the year ended June 30, 2006 are as follows:

Transfers are indicative of funding for capital projects, lease payments or debt service, subsidies of various County operations and re-allocations of special revenues. The following schedule briefly summarizes the County's transfer activity:

(a) Between Governmental and Business-type Activities:

Transfer From	Transfer To	Amount
General Fund	Medical Center Internal Service Funds	\$ 63,648 244 63,892
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	648 648
Internal Service Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds General Fund	5,676 97 5,773
Waste Systems Division	General Fund Nonmajor Governmental Funds	665 172 837
Medical Center	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	4,513 4,513
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	General Fund Nonmajor Governmental Funds	3,446 3,446
Total		\$ 79,109
(b) Between Funds within the Government	nental or Business-type Activities (1)	
General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	178,952 178,952
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	General Fund Nonmajor Governmental Funds	31,746 21,539 53,285
Total		\$ 232,237

Amounts transferred out of the General Fund to the Medical Center are the results of year-end budgeted transfer, and the annual transfer from health care cost to the Medical Center.

Amounts transferred from the General Fund to the Nonmajor Governmental Funds are the results of the joint power authorities' debt service payments and the pension obligation bond debt service payments.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

NOTE 8 – RESTRICTED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents that are restricted by legal or contractual requirements at June 30, 2006 are comprised of the following:

Special Revenue Funds

Flood Control District:

The Flood Control District has set aside a total of \$174 of which \$61 is to be used for the construction of the Etiwanda/San Sevaine Project. The remaining \$113 is for use in case of emergencies or disasters.

Enterprise Funds

Medical Center:

Restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$59,733 represent funds set aside for debt service payments.

Waste System Division:

Restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$114,134 represent funds set aside as specified by bond covenants and for a waste water treatment facility, groundwater detection, treatment and remediation, and for State mandated site closure and maintenance costs.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

NOTE 9 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2006 was as follows:

Primary Government

		Balance ıly 1, 2005	Δ	Additions	De	ecreases		Balance ne 30,2006
Governmental Activities		aly 1, 2000		tadition is		cicascs	- 501	10 30,2000
Capital assets, non-depreciable:								
Land	\$	61,780	\$	4,281	\$	2,827	\$	63,234
Capitalized Software		2,708		4,051		-		6,759
Construction in progress		79,340		40,283		8,092		111,531
Total assets, non-depreciable		143,828		48,615		10,919		181,524
Capital Assets, depreciable:								
Improvements other than Buildings		128,484		10,214		_		138,698
Structures and Improvements		500,855		43,511		1,675		542,691
Equipment		201,980		43,010		23,525		221,465
Infrastructure		1,033,446		23,270		-		1,056,716
Total assets-depreciable		1,864,765		120,005		25,200		1,959,570
		_						
Less accumulated depreciation for :								
Improvements other than Buildings		62,470		5,698		-		68,168
Structures and Improvements		141,086		11,894		438		152,542
Equipment		135,746		24,245		20,833		139,158
Infrastructure		482,665		22,110				504,775
Total accumulated depreciation		821,967		63,947		21,271		864,643
Total capital assets, depreciable, net		1,042,798		56,058		3,929		1,094,927
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	1,186,626	\$	104,673	\$	14,848	\$	1,276,451
Pusings type Activities								
Business-type Activities Capital assets, non-depreciable:								
Land	\$	39,505	\$	1,035	\$	17,968	\$	22,572
Construction in progress	Ψ	20,855	Ψ	1,035	Ψ	16,666	Ψ	15,664
Total assets, non-depreciable		60,360	_	12,510		34,634		38,236
, ,								
Capital Assets, depreciable:								
Improvements other than Buildings		219,074		15,234		1,661		232,647
Structures and Improvements		508,765		5,019		58		513,726
Equipment		100,433		3,058		420		103,071
Total capital assets-depreciable		828,272		23,311		2,139		849,444
Less accumulated depreciation for :								
Improvements other than Buildings		127,323		9,300		921		135,702
Structures and Improvements		85,229		12,803		1		98,031
Equipment		77,269		6,195		406		83,058
Total accumulated depreciation		289,821		28,298		1,328		316,791
Total capital assets, depreciable, net		538,451		(4,987)		811		532,653
			•		•		•	
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	598,811	\$	7,523	\$	35,445	\$	570,889

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

Depreciation

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government Public Protection Public Ways and Facilities Health and Sanitation Public Assistance Education Recreation and Cultural Services	_	\$	9,599 27,272 21,515 648 1,641 278 2,994
Total depreciation expense - governmental functions	=	\$	63,947
Depreciation expense was charged to the business-type functions as follows:			
Medical Center Waste Systems Divison Nonmajor Funds	_	\$	18,240 7,237 2,821
Total depreciation expense - business type functions	_	\$	28,298
	ernmental ctivities	Busines Activ	,,
Flood Control Projects Other County Projects	51,098 60,433	7.04.	15,664

Discretely Presented Component Unit

Total

Activity for the FIRST 5 of San Bernardino for the year ended June 30, 2006, was as follows:

111,531 \$

15,664

	lance 1, 2005	Add	litions	Decr	eases	Balance June 30, 2006		
Capital assets, being depreciated: Furniture and Computer Equipment	\$ 249	\$	54_	\$	26	\$	277	
Less accumulated depreciation for: Furniture and Computer Equipment	112		36		<u>-</u>		148	
District capital assets, net	\$ 137	\$	18	\$	26	\$	129	

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

NOTE 10 – SELF INSURANCE

The County has self-insurance programs for public liability, property damage, unemployment insurance, employee dental insurance, hospital and medical malpractice liability and workers' compensation claims. Public liability claims are self-insured for up to \$1 million per occurrence. Excess insurance coverage over the Self-Insured Retention (SIR) up to \$25 million is provided through a Risk Pool Agreement with California State Association of Counties (CSAC) Excess Insurance Authority ("EIA") Liability Program II. Workers' compensation claims are self-insured up to \$2 million per occurrence and covered by CSAC EIA for up to \$10 million for employer's liability and up to \$50 million for workers' compensation per occurrence. Property damage claims are insured on an occurrence basis over a \$25 thousand deductible, and insured with CSAC EIA Property Program.

The County supplements its self-insurance for medical malpractice claims with CSAC EIA, which provides annual coverage on a claim made form basis with an SIR of \$1 million for each claim. Maximum coverage under the policy is \$11.5 million per claim with an additional \$10 million in limits provided by the CSAC EIA General Liability II Program.

All public officials and County employees are insured under a blanket Comprehensive Disappearance, Destruction, and Dishonesty policy covering County monies and securities, also with CSAC EIA with a \$100,000 deductible, and excess limits up to \$10 million per occurrence.

The activities related to such programs are accounted for in the Department except for unemployment insurance and employee dental insurance, which are accounted for in the General Fund. The IBNR and IBNS liabilities stated on the Department's balance sheet are based upon the results of actuarial studies, and include amounts for allocated and unallocated loss adjustment expenses. The liabilities for these claims are reported using a discounted rate of 4.25%. It is the Department's practice to obtain actuarial studies on an annual basis.

The Department has a risk management investment program agreement with the Bank of New York to finance the self-insured general liability, automobile liability, workers' compensation and medical malpractice programs. The Department's investment in the agreement totaled \$47.7 million at June 30, 2006.

The total claims liability of \$127.2 million reported at June 30, 2006 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

Changes in the claims liability amount in fiscal years 2005 and 2006 were:

	Beginning of Fiscal	Current Year Claims and		Balance
Fiscal	Year	Changes	Claims	at Fiscal
Year	Liability	in Estimates	Payments	Year-end
2004-05	\$101,709	\$44,309	(\$30,304)	\$115,714
2005-06	\$115,714	\$46,926	(\$35,407)	\$127,233

NOTE 11 – LONG TERM DEBT

Primary Government

The following is a summary of long-term liability transactions for the year ended June 30, 2006:

		Balance						Ending Balance	Du	e Within
Governmental Activities	Jı	uly 1, 2005	A	dditions	Re	eductions	Jui	ne 30, 2006	_0	ne Year
Certificates of Participation, net	\$	212,704	\$	744	\$	12,920	\$	200,528	\$	12,945
Revenue Bonds, net		439,539		18,540		18,200		439,879		21,200
Other Bonds and Notes		484,409		59,368		20,942		522,835		2,747
Compensated Absences		104,522		79,034		66,994		116,562		66,771
Capital Lease Obligation		4,457		823		1,391		3,889		1,122
Estimated Liability for Litigation and										
Self -Insured Claims		115,714		46,926		35,407		127,233		39,122
Special Item - Litigation Settlement Payable		-		102,000		-		102,000		22,000
Other Long-Term Liabilities		29,900		2,122		4,677		27,345		185
Total Governmental Activities - Long-term Liabiliites	\$	1,391,245	\$	309,557	\$	160,531	\$	1,540,271	\$	166,092
Business-type Activities										
Certificates of Participation, net	\$	645,146	\$	2,453	\$	29,500	\$	618,099	\$	31,185
General Obligation Bonds		2,045				115		1,930		165
Notes		4,435		2,721		251		6,905		293
Compensated Absences		7,936		8,766		7,973		8,729		7,322
Capital Lease Obligation		1,305		1,648		515		2,438		844
Estimated Liability for Closure/										
Postclosure Care Costs		113,704		10,926		8,899		115,731		20,965
Total Business-type Activities - Long-term Liabilities	¢	774 574	¢	26 514	¢	47.252	¢	752 022	\$	60.774
LIADIIILIGO	\$	774,571	\$	26,514	\$	47,253	\$	753,832	Φ	60,774

Special Item – Litigation Settlement Payable of \$102,000 represents the total monetary consideration for the significant litigation settlement between the County and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District with Colonies Partners, L.P. As required by the settlement, \$22,000 is payable on November 29, 2006. The remaining \$80,000 shall be due and payable to Colonies within 180 days of the November 28, 2006 effective date of the settlement. This event is fully discussed in Note 23 to the Financial Statements.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

Other Long-Term Liabilities include \$15,789 relating to construction of the San Sevaine Creek Water Project; \$3,273 for the Day Creek Project; \$6,165 relating to the San Timoteo Creek Project; and \$2,118 relating to the Lenwood/High Desert Estates Sewer Construction Project.

At June 30, 2006 the \$15,789 is owed to the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, for construction of the San Sevaine Creek Water Project, and the \$6,165 is owed to the United States Army Corp of Engineers (\$6,000) and the City of Loma Linda Redevelopment Agency (\$165) for the construction of the San Timoteo Creek Project. The \$2,118 for the septic to sewer conversion is due to United States Department of Agriculture. Amounts owed to the Bureau of Reclamation are determined annually until the project is completed (approximately 8 years) based on costs incurred but not exceeding \$20 million. After the project completion, the County has 15 years to pay back the liability along with 7% interest. The loan payable to the United States Army Corp of Engineers will be paid back over 15 years after the completion of the project and interest will be charged at the federal prime rate in effect upon the completion of the project. The loan payable of \$165 to the City of Loma Linda Redevelopment Agency is non-interest bearing and will be paid back over the next 2 years.

In October 1986, the Flood Control District entered into a loan agreement with the Federal Government for construction of the Day Creek Project for \$13,400. A subsequent agreement between the County (on behalf of the District) and the City of Rancho Cucamonga Redevelopment Agency provides the terms and conditions for repayment of the loan. Payments are reflected in the Flood Control District as other revenue (from the City of Rancho Cucamonga) and debt service-principal (to the Bureau of Reclamation). This agreement is to be in force approximately 24 years or until the project is complete and the federal loan is repaid. Payments commenced in 1992 and the remaining balance of the loan as of June 30, 2006, is \$3,273.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

A summary of bonds and notes payable recorded in the governmental activities and payable from Debt Service Funds is as follows:

Certificates of Participation	Interest Rates (%)	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Original Issue Amount	Outstanding as of 6-30-06
Capital Improvement Refinancing (1996) County Center Refinancing (1996) Public Improvement Project (1997) West Valley Detention Center (2001 A) West Valley Detention Center (2001 B) Justice Center/Airport Improvement West Valley Detention Center (2002 A) Glen Helen Blockbuster (2003 A) Glen Helen Blockbuster (2003 B) Subtotal	Variable Variable 3.85 to 5.00 4.00 to 4.60 3.50 to 4.00 3.00 to 5.00 4.50 to 5.25 Variable Variable	06-21-96 07-11-96 10-01-97 10-25-01 10-25-01 03-01-02 08-6-02 05-1-03 05-1-03	11-01-25 07-01-15 10-01-25 11-01-18 11-01-12 07-01-16 11-01-18 03-01-24	\$ 9,200 39,600 17,790 8,365 42,075 68,100 44,480 9,825 9,875	\$ 7,700 25,500 13,475 8,295 34,575 56,010 43,815 8,825 5,375 203,570
Deferred Amount on Refunding: West Valley Detention Center (2001 B) Justice Center/Airport Improvement West Valley Detention Center (2002 A)					(2,416) (1,844) (2,326)
Premium(Discounts): West Valley Detention Center (2001 B) Justice Center/Airport Improvement West Valley Detention Center (2002 A) Net Certificates of Participation					974 1,222 1,348 200,528
Revenue Bonds Pension Obligation Bonds (1995) (Discounts) Net Revenue Bonds	5.68 to 7.72	11-22-95	08-01-21	386,266	754,635 (314,756) 439,879
Other Bonds and Notes San Sevaine Redevelopment Bonds (2005) County Library Note Pension Obligation Bonds (2004) Subtotal	4.00 to 5.00 3.41 Fixed/Variable	11-30-05 07-18-01 06-24-04	09-01-35 02-01-31 08-01-23	58,275 1,982 463,895	58,275 1,809 461,665 521,749
Deferred Amount on Refunding: San Sevaine Redevelopment Bonds (2005)					(162)
Premium(Discounts): San Sevaine Redevelopment Bonds (2005) Net Other Bonds and Notes					1,248 522,835
Total Bonds And Notes Payable, Governmental Activities					\$ 1,163,242

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

A summary of bonds and notes payable recorded in the business-type activities is as follows:

	Interest	Issue	Maturity	Original Issue	Outstanding as of
Medical Center	Rates (%)	<u>Date</u>	<u>Date</u>	Amount	6-30-06
Certificates of Participation:	4004 700	00.04.04	00.04.00		A 100 105
Medical Center Project (Series 1994)	4.60 to 7.00	02-01-94	08-01-28	\$ 283,245	\$ 186,405
Medical Center Project (Series 1995)	4.80 to 7.00	06-01-95	08-01-22	363,265	117,160
Medical Center Project (Series 1996)	5.00 to 5.25	01-01-96	08-01-28	65,070	65,070
Medical Center Project (Series 1997)	4.30 to 5.50	09-01-97	08-01-08	121,095	46,815
Medical Center Project (Series 1998)	4.1895	10-22-98	08-01-26	176,510	<u>176,510</u> 591,960
Less:					,
Deferred Amount on Refunding					(37,852)
Discounts					(13,056)
Subtotal					541,052
Waste Systems Division					
Certificates of Participation:	•				
Solid Waste Financing (Series 2003 B)	Variable	05-01-03	03-01-17	93,875	79,175
Less:					(2,128)
Deferred Amount on Refunding					
Subtotal					77,047
Net Certificates of Participation					618,099
County Service Areas					
General Obligation Bonds:					
Spring Valley Lake Sewer Facilities:					
Series A	6.50 to 6.75	02-15-72	02-15-02	1,300	15
Series B	6.10 to 6.15	04-01-74	04-01-04	1,000	15
Helendale Sewer Facilities:					_
Series A	5.00	06-01-78	06-01-98	1,550	5
Helendale Water Facilities:	7.00	00.04.00	00.04.07	4 450	_
Series B	7.00	09-01-82	06-01-97	1,450	5
Pinon Hills Water Distribution:	5 .00	00 04 70	00.04.40	4 700	005
Series A	5.00	03-01-78	03-01-18	1,708	885
Series B	5.00	03-01-78	03-01-18	275	120
Series C	9.00 to 11.00	11-01-84	03-01-05	1,518	5
Landers Water Distribution System	5.00	06-01-79	06-01-19	1,540	875
Oak Hills Water Distribution Facilities General Obligation Bonds	7.00	09-01-74	09-01-94	750	<u>5</u> 1,930
Notes Davida					
Notes Payable:	F 00	07.44.67	07.44.07	444	7
Hacienda Water Facilities (Note)	5.00	07-14-67	07-14-07	114	7
Crestline Sanitation District (Loan)	1.719	01-01-97	03-01-18	2,160	1,162
Morongo Valley Water Facilities (Loan) Pinon Hills Water (Loan)	-	08-17-99	08-17-04	80	31
Oak Hills Water (Loan)	-	12-17-02	12-17-32	3,581	3,287
Helendale Water (Loan)	-	11-25-03	08-25-33	2,235 235	2,183
Notes Payable	-			235	235 6,905
Total Business-type Activities					\$ 626,934
rotal Bacilloco typo rotavitico					Ψ 020,934

County Service Area 70, Improvement Zone L (CSA 70L) and the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (CIEDB) entered into an agreement dated December 17, 2002 for the funding of a water tank project. Under the terms of the agreement, the project construction must begin no later than twelve months after May 28, 2002 and invoices must be to CIEDB for the entire amount of the project fund of \$4,001 no later than thirty-five months after December 17, 2002. As of June 30, 2006, a total of \$3,581 was approved and received from CIEDB.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

General Obligation Bonds are issued to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. These bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the County and revenue for the retirement of such bonds is provided by ad valorem taxes on property within the jurisdiction of the governmental unit issuing the bonds.

Certificates of Participation (COP) are secured by annual lease payments payable by the County for use of the facilities constructed or acquired from the COP proceeds. The County has created nonprofit organizations and joint powers authorities to issue the Certificates. The County leases various projects from the authorities. The lease payments are used by the authorities to pay interest on, and principal of, the COPs.

The Certificates of Participation contain certain bond covenants, which are deemed by the County to be duties imposed by law. The County must include the applicable lease-purchase payments due each year in its annual budget and make the necessary appropriations. The County is also covenanted to maintain certain levels of liability, property damage, casualty, rental interruption and earthquake insurance in connection with each lease-purchase agreement. The County is in compliance with all significant financial restrictions and requirements as set forth in its various debt covenants.

In prior years, the County has defeased certain Certificates of Participation by placing the proceeds of new certificates in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old certificates. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased certificates are not included in the County's basis financial statements. At June 30, 2006, approximately \$61,070 of outstanding debt is considered defeased.

One of the joint powers authorities issued revenue bonds in November 1995 for the purpose of enabling the County to finance outstanding pension indebtedness. The net outstanding balance of the revenue bonds at June 30, 2006 is \$439,879.

The County's Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to authorize the issuance of the County of San Bernardino pension obligation debenture in order to finance the County's share of the unfunded accrued actuarial liability of the S.B.C.E.R.A. On June 24, 2004, the County issued its County of San Bernardino Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2004 A (Fixed Rate Bonds), its County of San Bernardino Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2004 B (Auction Rate Bonds), and its County of San Bernardino Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2004 C (Index Bonds) in a respective aggregate principal amounts of \$189,070, \$149,825, and \$125,000.

The Bonds have various maturity dates ranging from: 2005 to 2018 for Fixed Rate bonds; 2004 to 2023 for Auction Rate Bonds; 2004 to 2023 for Index Bonds. Series 2004 A Fixed Rate Bonds has fixed interest rates that range from 2.43% to 5.86%. Series 2004 B-1 Action Rate Bonds have variable rates that reset daily via auction. Series 2004B-2 and 2004 B-b Auction Rate Bonds have variable rates that that reset every 28 days via auction.

In November, 2005, the Redevelopment Agency (San Sevaine Redevelopment Project) of the County issued "2005 Series A" Tax Allocation Bonds in the amount of \$58,275. The 2005 Bonds have stated interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.00% over the life of the bonds. The 2005 Bonds maturing on or before September 1, 2015, are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. The 2005 Bonds maturing after September 1, 2016, are subject to redemption

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

at the option of the County. Proceeds from the issuance of the 2005 Series A Bonds are to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of various projects in the San Sevaine Redevelopment Area and were used to advance refund the 2000 Series A Bonds issued in 2000. As a result of the advance refunding, the 2000 Series A Bonds are considered defeased and their liability has been removed from the Financial Statements. The advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 24 years by \$6,726 and resulted in an economic gain of \$2,076.

The following is a schedule of principal debt service requirements to maturity as of June 30, 2006 for bonds and notes payable in the governmental activities:

Years Ending	Certificates of		Revenue			Other		
June 30	Participation			Bonds		-Term Debt	Total	
2007	\$	12,945	\$	21,200	\$	2,747	\$	36,892
2008		13,530		24,510		4,364		42,404
2009		13,855		28,155		6,210		48,220
2010		14,440		32,180		8,172		54,792
2011		14,945		36,615		10,384		61,944
2012-2016		82,230		237,015		92,483		411,728
2017-2021		41,415		307,050		197,261		545,726
2022-2026		10,210		67,910		170,491		248,611
2027-2031						13,297		13,297
2032-2036						16,340		16,340
Total Principal		203,570		754,635		521,749		1,479,954
Plus Premium		3,544				1,248		4,792
Less: Deferred Amount								
on Refunding		(6,586)				(162)		(6,748)
Discount				(314,756)				(314,756)
Total Bonds and		200 520		420.070	ф.	500.005	Φ.	4 400 040
Notes Payable	Φ	200,528	\$	439,879	\$	522,835	\$	1,163,242

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

The following is a schedule of interest expense requirements to maturity as of June 30, 2006 for bonds and notes payable in the governmental activities:

Years Ending June 30	Certificates of Participation		Revenue Bonds		Lon	Other g-Term Debt	Total	
2007	\$	9,720	\$	12,053	\$	30,928	\$	52,701
	Ψ	•	Ψ	•	Ψ	,	Ψ	,
2008		8,046		10,504		30,962		49,512
2009		7,548		8,703		30,593		46,844
2010		6,999		6,619		30,274		43,892
2011		6,372		4,222		29,833		40,427
2012-2016		21,673		1,471		137,464		160,608
2017-2021		5,743				96,269		102,012
2022-2026		1,006				23,357		24,363
2027-2031						5,800		5,800
2032-2036						2,122		2,122
Total Interest	\$	67,107	\$	43,572	\$	417,602	\$	528,281

The following is a schedule of principal debt service requirements to maturity as of June 30, 2006 for bonds and notes payable in the business-type activities:

			G	eneral				
Years Ending	Cert	ificates of	Ob	ligation	N	lotes		
June 30	Participation		Bonds		Payable		Total	
2007	\$	31,185	\$	165	\$	293	\$	31,643
2008		32,930		120		262		33,312
2009		35,845		125		270		36,240
2010		20,985		130		277		21,392
2011		22,360		140		521		23,021
2012-2016		131,485		785		1,552		133,822
2017-2021		128,535		465		1,457		130,457
2022-2026		154,835				1,472		156,307
2027-2031		112,975				608		113,583
2032-2036						193		193
Total Principal	•	671,135		1,930		6,905		679,970
Less:								
Deferred Amount on								
Refunding		(39,980)						(39,980)
Discount		(13,056)						(13,056)
Total Bonds and								<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
Notes Payable	\$	618,099	\$	1,930	\$	6,905	\$	626,934

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

The following is a schedule of interest expense requirements to maturity as of June 30, 2006 for bonds and notes payable in the business-type activities:

			Ge	neral				
Years Ending	Certificates of		Obligation		Notes			
June 30	Participation		Bonds		Payable		Total	
2007	\$	33,735	\$	94	\$	20	\$	33,849
2008		31,991		88		18		32,097
2009		30,101		82		17		30,200
2010		28,457		76		15		28,548
2011		27,133		70		14		27,217
2012-2016		116,279		237		44		116,560
2017-2021		81,786		42		6		81,834
2022-2026		46,360						46,360
2027-2021		8,470						8,470
2032-2036								0
Total Interest	\$	404,312	\$	689	\$	134	\$	405,135

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

Non-Obligation Debt

The County issues Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds to provide funds to purchase mortgage loans secured by first trust deeds on newly constructed and existing single-family residences. Additionally, the County issues Multi-Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds to finance the construction of multi-family apartment projects in the County. These programs assist persons and families of low and moderate income within the County to afford the costs of decent, safe and sanitary housing. The bonds will be payable solely from and secured by a pledge of payment received on the acquired mortgage loans, certain insurance with respect thereto, and other monies pledged under the bond resolution. The bonds do not represent a liability of the County and, as such, do not appear in the accompanying basic financial statements.

The County acts as an agent for the property owners benefited by the projects financed from special assessment bond proceeds, in collecting the assessments, forwarding the collections to bondholders and initiating foreclosure proceedings, if appropriate. Special assessment bonds of \$3,245 at June 30, 2006 do not represent a liability of the County and, as such, do not appear in the accompanying basic financial statements.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Long-term liability transactions for the FIRST 5 of San Bernardino for the year ended June 30, 2006, was as follows:

Balance					Bal	ance	Due '	Within		
	July 1	, 2005	Add	ditions	Red	uctions	June 3	30, 2006	One	Year
Compensated Absences	\$	46	\$	137	\$	113	\$	70	\$	16
Compensated Absorbes	Ψ	70	Ψ	107	Ψ	110	Ψ		Ψ	10

NOTE 12 – INTEREST RATE SWAP

(a) Medical Center Series 1998 A Certificates of Participation

Objective of the Interest Rate Swap. As a means to lower financing costs, and to reduce the risks to the County associated with the fluctuation in market interest rates, the County entered into an interest rate swap in connection with the Medical Center Series 1998A Certificates of Participation (COP) in the amount of \$176,510. The intention of the swap was to effectively change the variable interest rate on the bonds to a synthetic fixed-rate of 4.1895 percent.

Terms. The COPs and the related swap agreement mature on August 1, 2026, and the swap's notional amount of \$176,510 matches the \$176,510 variable-rate COPs. The swap was effective at the same time the COPs were issued on October 22, 1998. Starting in fiscal year 2008-09, the notional value of the swap and the principal amount of the associate debt will decline. Under the swap agreement, through August 1, 2005, the County pays Merrill Lynch a fixed rate of 4.1895 percent and Merrill Lynch pays the County an amount equal to the variable rate interest payable on the outstanding COPs. After August 1, 2005 the County pays Merrill Lynch Capital Services (MLCS), Inc. a fixed payment of 4.1895 percent and receives from

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

Merrill Lynch a variable payment computed as 73 percent of the monthly London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Conversely, the COPs variable-rate coupons have historically been similar to the Bond Market Association Municipal Swap Index (BMA).

Fair Value. Because interest rates have increased since execution of the swap, the swap had a positive fair value of \$16,421 as of June 30, 2006. The swap's positive fair value may be countered by an increase total anticipation future interest payments required under the variable-rate bonds, creating a higher synthetic interest rate. Because the coupons on the variable-rate series 1998 Certificates adjust to changing interest rates, the Series 1998 Certificates do not have a corresponding fair value increase. The fair value was the quoted market price from Merrill Lynch & Co. at June 30, 2006.

Credit Risk. The swap counterparty was rated Aa3 by Moody's and A+ by Standard & Poor as of June 30, 2006. The swap agreement specifies that if the long-term senior unsecured debt rating of Merrill Lynch & Co. is withdrawn, suspended or falls below A- (Standard & Poor) or A3 (Moody's), a collateral agreement will be executed within 30 days or the swap agreement will terminate.

Basis Risk. The swap exposes the Corporation to basis risk should the relationship between LIBOR and BMA converge, changing the synthetic rate on the Series 1998 Certificates. If a change occurs that results in the rates moving to convergence, the expected cost savings may not be realized. As of June 30, 2006, the BMA rate was 3.97 percent, the actual variable interest rate was 3.87 percent and 73 percent of LIBOR was 3.89 percent.

Termination Risk. The County or the counterparty may terminate the swap if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. The swap may be terminated by the Corporation if Merrill Lynch's credit quality rating falls below A- as issued by Standard & Poor or A3 by Moody's. If the swap is terminated, the variable-rate Series 1998 certificates would no longer carry a synthetic interest rate. Also, if at the time of termination the swap has a negative fair value, the County would be liable to the MLCS for a payment equal to the swap's fair value.

Swap payments and associated debt. Using rates as of June 30, 2006, debt service requirements of the variable-rate debt and net swap payments, assuming current interest rate remain the same for their term, were as follows. As rates vary, variable rate Series 1998 Certificates interest payments and net swap payments will vary.

	Variable-R	ate Bonds	Interest Rate	
Fiscal Year	Principal Interest		Swaps, Net	Total
2006/07		6,831	521	7,352
2007/08	-	6,831	521	7,352
2008/09	1,000	6,812	520	8,332
2009/10	1,100	6,771	517	8,388
2010/11	1,200	6,726	513	8,439
2012-2027	173,210_	60,262	4,600	238,072
	\$ 176,510	\$ 94,233	\$ 7,192	\$ 277,935

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

(b) Pension Obligation Series 2004 C Bonds

Objective of the interest rate swap. As a means to lower financing costs, and to reduce the risks to the County associated with the fluctuation in market interest rates, the County entered into an interest rate swap in connection with the Pension Obligation Series 2004 C Bonds (POB) in the amount of \$125,000. The intention of the swap was to effectively change the variable interest rate on the bonds to a synthetic fixed-rate of 6.3820 percent.

Terms. The POBs and the related swap agreement mature on August 1, 2023, and the swap's notional amount of \$125,000 matches the \$125,000 variable-rate POBs. The swap was effective at the same time the POBs were issued on June 24, 2004. Starting in fiscal year 2019-20 the notional value of the swap and the principal amount of the associated debt decline by \$25,000 per year until the debt is completely retired. Under the swap agreement, the County pays Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative Products (GSMMDP) L.P. a fixed rate of 6.3820 percent and GSMMDP pays the County a variable rate computed as the monthly London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), plus a LIBOR margin equal to 23 basis points (.23%)

Fair Value. As of June 30, 2006, the swap had a negative fair value of \$1,318. The swap's negative fair value may be countered by a reduction in total interest payments required under the variable-rate bonds, creating a lower synthetic interest rate. Because the coupons on the variable-rate POBs adjust to changing interest rates, the POBs do not have a corresponding fair value decrease. The fair value was the quoted market price from GSMMDP at June 30, 2006.

Credit Risk. As of June 30, 2006, the County was not exposed to credit risk because the swap had a negative fair value. However, should interest rates change and the fair value of the swap becomes positive, the County would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the swap's fair value. The swap counterparty was rated Aaa by Moody's and AAA by Standard & Poor as of June 30, 2006. To mitigate the potential for credit risk, if the long-term senior unsecured debt rating of GSMMDP is withdrawn, suspended or falls below A (Standard & Poor) or A2 (Moody's), the fair value of the swap will be fully collateralized by the counterparty with U.S. Government securities. Collateral would be posted with a third-party custodian.

Termination Risk. The County or the counterparty may terminate the swap if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. The swap may be terminated by the County if GSMMDP credit quality rating falls below A as issued by Standard & Poor or A2 by Moody's. If the swap is terminated, the variable-rate POB would no longer carry a synthetic interest rate. Also, if at the time of termination the swap has a negative fair value, the County would be liable to the GSMMDP for a payment equal to the swap's fair value.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

Swap payments and associated debt. Using rates as of June 30, 2006, debt service requirements of the variable-rate debt and net swap payments, assuming current interest rate remain the same for their term, were as follows. As rates vary, variable-rate POB interest payments and net swap payments will vary.

	Variable-Rate Bonds		Interest Rate		
Fiscal Year	Principal	Principal Interest		Total	
2006/07	-	6,950	1,028	7,978	
2007/08	-	6,950	1,028	7,978	
2008/09	-	6,950	1,028	7,978	
2009-10	-	6,950	1,028	7,978	
20010-11	-	6,950	1,028	7,978	
2011-2027	125,000	72,975	10,788	208,763	
	\$125,000	\$107,725	\$ 15,928	\$248,653	

NOTE 13 – LEASES

Capital Leases

The County has entered into certain capital lease agreements under which the related equipment will become the property of the County when all terms of the lease agreements are met.

Equipment and related accumulated amortization under capital lease are as follows:

	Governmental Activities		ness-type ctivities
Asset:	_		
Equipment	\$ 8,421	\$	6,556
Less: Accumulated depreciation	 4,655		4,043
Total	\$ 3,766	\$	2,513

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2006, were as follows:

Year Ending June 30:	 ernmental ctivities	Business-type Activities		
2007	\$ 1,469	\$	1,004	
2008	1,329		1,004	
2009	835		650	
2010	399			
2011	125		-	
2012-2016	 		-	
Total Minimum Lease Payments	 4,157		2,658	
Less: Amount Representing Interest	 268		220	
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 3,889	\$	2,438	

Operating Leases

The following is a schedule by years of future minimum rental payments, principally for the General Fund, required under operating leases entered into by the County that have initial or remaining non-cancelable lease term in excess of one year as of June 30, 2006:

Year Ending June 30,			
2007		\$	36,858
2008		Ψ	30,585
2009			19,673
2010			14,234
2011			9,573
2012-2020	_		15,750
Total Minimum Payments		\$	126,673

The County incurred rental expenditures of \$33,450, principally in the General Fund, for the year ending June 30, 2006.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

NOTE 14 – COLLATERIZED FACILITIES

The following County Facilities have been pledged as collateral in certain County financing transactions:

Facilities	Beginning	Additions	Deletions	Ending	
Foothill Law and Justice	\$ 42,642	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,642	
Victorville Law Center	8,644			8,644	
West Valley Detention Center	146,327			146,327	
Courthouse & Annex	9,450			9,450	
Mid-Valley Landfill	59,260			59,260	
West Valley Juvenile Detention Center	5,077			5,077	
Information Services Bldg	500			500	
Central Jail	10,819			10,819	
Offices and Bindery	4,247			4,247	
Vehicle Services Garage	3,469			3,469	
Coroner's Office	1,212			1,212	
Fontana Government Center	566			566	
Fontana Government Center	2,274			2,274	
Arrowhead Regional Medical Center	490,481			490,481	
Hall of Records (New)	12,666			12,666	
Hall of Records (Old)	2,054			2,054	
Glen Helen Pavilion Ampitheather	26,174			26,174	
Civic Center	5,117			5,117	
Sheriff's Admin Bldg	13,416			13,416	
County Gov Center	25,711			25,711	
	\$ 870,106	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 870,106	

NOTE 15 – MEDICARE AND MEDI-CAL PROGRAMS

The Medical Center provides services to eligible patients under Medi-Cal and Medicare programs. For the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, the Medi-Cal program represented approximately 38% and 47%, and the Medicare program represented approximately 18% and 10%, respectively, of the Medical Center's net patient service revenues. Medi-Cal inpatient services are reimbursed at contractually agreed-upon per diem rates and outpatient services are reimbursed under a schedule of maximum allowances. Medicare inpatient services are reimbursed based upon pre-established rates for diagnostic-related groups. Outpatient services and defined capital and medical education costs related to Medicare beneficiaries are paid based on a cost-reimbursement methodology. Final reimbursement is determined as a result of audits by the intermediary of annual cost reports submitted by the Medical Center. Reports on the results of such audits have been received through June 30, 2002 for Medicare and June 30, 2003 for Medi-Cal. Adjustments as a result of such audits are recorded in the year the amount can be determined.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

NOTE 16 - CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE CARE COST

State Financial Assurance Mechanism regulations require landfill operators to set aside funds, or provide alternative funding mechanisms, to fund the closure and postclosure maintenance of landfills. The funding must be completed prior to the final date of closure. These regulations apply only to those landfills operating prior to 1989. The closure and postclosure care costs of other landfills not subject to these State regulations are funded separately in the Site Closure and Maintenance Fund.

Closure and postclosure care costs include, but are not limited to, such items as final cover, groundwater monitoring, well installations and landfill gas monitoring systems.

The twenty (20) landfills listed below (with their capacity used and estimated remaining lives) are those currently subject to the State regulations:

LANDFILL	Capacity Used	<i>YEARS</i> Remaining	LANDFILL	Capacity Used	YEARS Remaining
Apple Valley	33%	Inactive	Milliken	92%	Inactive
Baker	6%	Inactive	Morongo Valley	81%	Inactive
Barstow	69%	4	Needles	100%	Inactive
Big Bear	100%	Inactive	Newberry Springs	100%	Inactive
Colton	85%	1	Phelan	60%	Inactive
Hesperia	55%	Inactive	San Timoteo	67%	2
Landers	40%	6	Trona-Argus	18%	Inactive
Lenwood-Hinkley	6%	Inactive	Twentynine Palms	14%	Inactive
Lucerne Valley	100%	Inactive	Victorville	71%	1
Mid-Valley	73%	2	Yermo	70%	Inactive

The landfill closure and postclosure care cost estimates of \$120,525 and \$96,930, respectively, are based upon the most recently submitted Closure/Postclosure Maintenance Plan documents filed with the State and Federal permitting agencies. If, at some future date, these closure cost estimates are adjusted (due to changes in inflation, technology, regulations, etc.), the County is required to make corresponding changes in the amount of funds deposited for closure.

Each year a portion of each landfill's estimated closure and postclosure cost is recognized as an expense and liability based upon the amount of capacity used during the year. The Mid-Valley landfill Unit 3 Phase 5A liner construction project increased capacity by 1,168 tons due to expansion.

As of June 30, 2006, the cumulative liability recorded by the County based upon individual landfill capacity usage was \$184,252. The remaining \$33,203 of estimated closure and postclosure costs will be recorded and funded as landfill capacity is used. Closure and postclosure related expenditures of \$68,522 have been paid which reduced the landfill closure and postclosure liability to \$115,731 at June 30, 2006.

Current State regulations allow public agencies to demonstrate financial assurance for postclosure maintenance costs through a "pledge of revenue" mechanism. This mechanism allows agencies to pledge a reliable future revenue source to fund the required postclosure maintenance at each landfill site for thirty years after landfill closure. The County has pledged a portion of its future tipping fees and investment earnings from the Waste Systems Division enterprise funds to fund these costs.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

NOTE 17 – RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description

The San Bernardino County Employees' Retirement Association (SBCERA) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") operating under the California County Employees Retirement Act of 1937 ("1937 Act"). It provides retirement, death, and disability benefits to members. Although legally established as a single employer plan, the City of Big Bear Lake, the City of Chino Hills, the California State Association of Counties, the San Bernardino County Law Library, Crest Forest Fire Protection District, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD) and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (the "AQMD"), were later included, along with the County of San Bernardino (the "County"), and are collectively referred to as the "Participating Members". The plan is governed by the San Bernardino Board of Retirement under the 1937 Act. Employees become eligible for membership on their first day of regular employment and become fully vested after 5 years. SBCERA issues a stand-alone financial report, which may be obtained by contacting the Board of Retirement, 348 W Hospitality Lane - 3rd floor, San Bernardino, California 92415-0014.

Fiduciary Responsibility

The Retirement Association is controlled by its own board, the Retirement Board, which acts as a fiduciary agent for the accounting and control of member and employee contributions and investment income. The Retirement Association publishes its own Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and receives a separate independent audit. The Retirement Association is also a legally separate entity from the County and not a component unit. For these reasons, the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report excludes the Retirement Association pension trust fund as of June 30, 2006.

Funding Policy

Participating members are required by statute (Sections 31621, 31621.2 and 31639.25 of the California Government Code) to contribute a percentage of covered salary bases on certain actuarial assumptions and their age at entry to the Plan. Employee contribution rates vary according to age and classification (general or safety). Members are required to contribute 8.89% - 12.65% for general members and 10.85% - 14.77% for safety members, of their annual covered salary of which the County pays approximately 7%. County of San Bernardino employer contribution rates are as follow: County General 10.8%, County Safety 23.84%. All employers combined are required to contribute 13.01% of the current year covered payroll. For 2006, the County's annual pension cost of \$166,614 was equal to the County's required and actual contributions. Employee contribution rates are established and may be amended pursuant to Articles 6 and 6.8 of the 1937 Act. Employer rates are determined pursuant to Sections 31453 of the 1937 Act.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

The County's annual pension cost and prepaid asset, computed in accordance with GASB 27, Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers, for the year ended June 30, 2006, were as follows:

Annual Required Contribution (County fiscal year basis)	\$ 166,614
Interest On Pension Assets	(34,207)
Adjustment To The Annual Required Contribution	 40,156
Annual Pension Cost	172,563
Annual Contributions Made	 166,614
Increase/(Decrease) in Pension Assets	(5,949)
Pension Asset, Beginning of Year	 844,882
Pension Asset, End of Year	\$ 838,933

The following table shows the County's required contributions and percentage contributed, for the current year and two preceding years:

Year Ended June 30,	SBCERA	County	Percentage Contributed
2004	652,325	540,106	100%
2005	161,906	141,450	100%
2006	197,343	166,614	100%

The County, along with the AQMD, issued Pension Refunding Bonds (the "Bonds") in November 1995 with an aggregate amount of \$420,527. These Bonds were issued to allow the County and the AQMD to refinance each of their unfunded accrued actuarial liabilities with respect to retirement benefits for their respective employees. The Bonds are the obligations of the employers participating in the Plan and the assets of the Plan do not secure the Bonds. The County's portion of the bond issuance was \$386,266. The current amount outstanding at June 30, 2006 is \$439,879 (see Note 11).

On June 24, 2004, the County issued its County of San Bernardino Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2004 A (Fixed Rate Bonds), its County of San Bernardino Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2004 B (Auction Rate Bonds), and its County of San Bernardino Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2004 C (Index Bonds) in a respective aggregate principal amounts of \$189,070, \$149,825, and \$125,000. The Bonds were issued to finance the County's share of the unfunded accrued actuarial liability of the S.B.C.E.R.A. The current amount outstanding at June 30, 2006 is \$461,665.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

NOTE 18 – LEASE/LEASEBACK

In May 1997, the County entered into a lease agreement whereby seven separate County facilities, valued at a total of approximately \$146 million, were leased to a financing institution. The County simultaneously entered into a sublease agreement to lease the buildings back, and received a prepayment of \$96.2 million from the financing institution, as the investor parent. The County then deposited \$87.6 million with the defeasance bank. After transaction expenses of \$1 million, the net benefit to the County was \$7.6 million. The deposit amount provides payments equal to the County's obligation under the sublease and purchase option. As a result, obligations under this lease/leaseback arrangement are considered to be economically, although not legally defeased. Therefore, the trust assets and the related debt have been excluded from the County's financial statements.

The term of the full lease with the financing institution ends in 2034. However, the term of the agreement with the defeasance bank ends in 2014, at which time the County may either exercise the early purchase option or renegotiate the agreement to the end of the full lease term. The decision will then be based on the prevailing interest rates at the time.

The Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 ("TIPRA"), enacted on May 17, 2006, includes new excise taxes and disclosure rules that target certain tax shelter transactions to which a tax-exempt entity is a party. In August 2006, the County received notice from SBMB Inc., the investor on the County's 1997 lease-leaseback transaction that the transaction is a prohibited tax shelter transaction as defined in the new TIPRA legislation. The IRS has yet to issue any regulations relating to TIPRA and as a result, it is not possible to determine at this time whether the County would be subject to any excise taxes and penalties under the new legislation.

NOTE 19 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- (a) The County has been named as a defendant in numerous lawsuits and claims arising in the normal course of operations. In the aggregate, these claims seek monetary damages in significant amounts. To the extent the outcome of such litigation has been determined to result in probable loss to the County; such loss has been accrued in the accompanying basic financial statements. In the opinion of County management and County Counsel, the ultimate outcome of the remaining claims cannot be determined at this time.
- (b) The County recognizes as revenue, grant monies received as reimbursement for costs incurred in certain Federal and State programs it administers. Although the County's grant programs are being audited through June 30, 2006 in accordance with the provisions of the Single Audit Act of 1996, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits and resolution of previously identified questioned costs. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.
- (c) During federal fiscal years 2001 and 2002, the State of California's error rate for the food-stamp program exceeded the tolerance thresholds established by the Federal

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

Government. The State has settled with the United States Department of Agriculture whereby the State has agreed to place \$12.5 million a year at-risk for program reinvestment for federal fiscal years 2003 to 2007, with a target error rate of 7.4%. If the State does not reach the target error rate, the County may have to pay some of the atrisk investments.

- (d) The County has entered into several contractual agreements for the construction and/or improvement of several capital projects. These commitments include \$16,693 for various projects of the Capital Improvements Fund.
- (e) The County is a defendant in two lawsuits that involve water contamination alleged to arise from the Mid-Valley Landfill operated by the Solid Waste Management Department (SWMD) and is threatened with a lawsuit related to water contamination alleged to arise from the now inactive Cajon Landfill, formerly operated by the SWMD. In addition, the County is threatened with a lawsuit challenging a fee collected by the SWMD for the operation of the Solid Waste Management System.

In the Financial Status Report Follow-up presented to the Board of Supervisors on June 27, 2006, the SWMD identified the potential impacts of these events. The two existing lawsuits involve perchlorate contamination existing in the vicinity of the Mid-Valley Landfill, while the potential lawsuit involving a fee challenge relates to a fee to recover the costs of dealing with the perchlorate contamination. Meanwhile the other potential lawsuit involves a Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) discharge in the area of Camp Ono and the Cajon Landfill.

City of Rialto and City of Colton lawsuits involving Perchlorate at the Mid-Valley Landfill:

The City of Rialto and the City of Colton have each filed a federal action claiming that the County, as well as a number of other defendants, is responsible for the presence of a perchlorate plume in the Rialto-Colton Basin, located in the vicinity of the Mid-Valley Landfill. Both lawsuits allege the operation of the Landfill, and related aggregate mining operations, are responsible for a portion of the perchlorate plume. The County has deemed cross complaints against the other defendants seeking contribution.

The City of Rialto and the County of San Bernardino are currently in settlement discussions.

Potential Waste Delivery Agreement (WDA) Cities lawsuit regarding the perchlorate surcharge:

At the October 25, 2005, SWMD Financial Status Report presentation to the Board, the Board adopted the perchlorate surcharge of a flat \$0.69/ton to recover the 30-year projected costs for clean-up. Several WDA cities provided letters refuting the County's contractual right to impose the perchlorate surcharge. The SWMD began collecting the new fee on February 1, 2006. In conversations with the City of Yucaipa and the City of Barstow, both expressed that most of the WDA cities have committed funds for a lawsuit challenging the County's authority, under the WDA contracts, to impose the perchlorate surcharge. To date, the County has received no notice of any filing of such a lawsuit.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

VOC discharge in the area of Camp Ono and the Cajon Disposal Site:

In the City of San Bernardino ("City") there is an extensive VOC plume, known as the Newmark and Muscoy plumes ("Newmark Groundwater Superfund Site"). The City has expended approximately \$10 million, and expects to incur approximately \$30 to \$40 million in future costs, relative to its role in the cleanup of the Newmark Groundwater Superfund Site. The County agreed to pay \$1 million to the City in settlement of the City's potential claims for reimbursement of such costs against the County. On February 28, 2006, the County made the \$1 million payment to the City.

Meanwhile the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has paid or expects to pay approximately \$100 million relative to its role in the cleanup of the Newmark Groundwater Superfund Site. Lastly, the United States on behalf of the Department of Defense paid approximately \$69 million related to the clean up. The EPA has threatened to sue the County to recover its \$100 million, claiming the Cajon Landfill is responsible, at least in part, for the contamination. The EPA offered to settle its \$100 million claim against the County for \$28.75 million. The County has potential insurance coverage (in a currently disputed amount, but not believed to exceed approximately \$30 million) from several insurance companies. The EPA, the County and two of the County's insurers are currently in mediation seeking to resolve this matter.

NOTE 20 – SHORT-TERM DEBT

In July 2005, the County issued Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANS) totaling \$210,000 which were repaid June 30, 2006. This issue followed the prior year issued TRANS of \$145,000 which was repaid June 30, 2005. The proceeds of the TRANS were intended to provide financing for 2005-06 General Fund expenditures, including current expenditures, capital expenditures and the discharge of other obligations or indebtedness of the County. The TRANS were secured by a pledge of various monthly amounts of property taxes on the secured roll.

Beginning Balance July 1, 2005		A	Additions		ductions	Ending Balance June 30, 2006	
\$		\$	210,000	\$	210,000	\$	-

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

NOTE 21 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANS)

In July 2006 the County, as a participant in the California Statewide Communities Development Authority Pool, issued \$65,000 of Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes in the form of Series A-5 Bonds due June 29, 2007. The stated interest for the A-5 Bonds is set at 4.50% per annum with a yield of 3.57%. In accordance with California law, the Bonds are general obligations of the County and are payable only out of the taxes, income, revenues, cash receipts, and other monies of the County attributable to fiscal year 2006-2007 and legally available for payment thereof. Proceeds from the Bonds will be used for fiscal year 2006-07 General Fund expenditures, including current expenditures, capital expenditures, and the discharge of other obligations or indebtedness of the County.

Judgement in Condemnation

A Superior Court judgment in condemnation recorded on August 9, 2006 required the State of California to pay the County of San Bernardino \$2,507 for thirteen parcels claimed in eminent domain proceedings.

NOTE 22 - SPECIAL ITEM

Sale of Surplus Land

On October 25, 2005, the Board of Supervisors approved the potential sale of 98.77 acres of surplus land located adjacent to the Milliken Landfill. The sale was intended to provide funding for anticipated capital projects. The land, including related land improvements and construction in progress, was sold for \$47,000 at a public auction held on March 30, 2006, resulting in a \$28,230 gain on sale of land.

NOTE 23 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT / SPECIAL ITEM

Litigation Settlement Payable

On November 28, 2006, the County of San Bernardino and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District (SBCFCD) approved an Agreement for Settlement and Mutual Release (Settlement) with Colonies Partners, L.P. (Colonies) regarding litigation arising out of the construction of a portion of the Interstate 210 Freeway extension and the resulting construction of a storm drain and a basin system. The total Monetary Consideration for this Settlement is \$102,000. In exchange, the County and SBCFCD will resolve the litigation as well as receive title to Basins A and B, inclusive of drainage channels and related acreage of approximately 72 acres and other easements and right-of-ways, herein and after referred to as Real Property.

As required by the Settlement, SBCFCD paid Colonies \$22,000 on November 29, 2006. The remaining \$80,000 of the \$102,000 shall be due and payable to Colonies within 180 days of the Effective Date of the Settlement. Alternatively, upon request by SBCFCD within 180 days of the

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

Effective Date of the Settlement, and upon adoption by the Governing Board (County Board of Supervisors) of SBCFCD of an ordinance or resolution containing the findings required by Government Code Section 970.6 (a)(1), Colonies shall stipulate that all or part of such remaining portion of the Settlement be paid in ten (10) equal annual installments together with interest at the rate of nine percent (9%) per annum on the unpaid balance from and after the Effective Date, due on each of the first ten (10) anniversaries of the Effective Date beginning in 2007. However it is the intent of SBCFCD to seek approval of an offering of judgment obligation bonds to generate funds to pay the entire Settlement, including recoupment of the \$22,000 already paid and the remaining \$80,000 amount due within the 180 days of the Effective Date of the Settlement.

The Settlement did not specifically identify an allocation between the amount for the resolution of the Colonies' damages claims asserted in the litigation and the value of the Real Property. There is continuing litigation between the County and SBCFCD and other parties, which has the potential to affect the ultimate allocation between the amount for the resolution of the litigation and for the Real Property. As such, due to the uncertainty of the valuation of the Real Property as of the Effective Date of the Settlement, the entire Monetary Consideration amount of \$102,000 has been recorded as a liability at June 30, 2006. In accordance with Interpretation No. 6 of the Government Accounting Standards Board Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Government Fund Financial Statements, no liability has been recorded in SBCFCD's fund financial statements. However, as required by Statement No.10 of the Government Accounting Standards Board Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues, and Statement No. 5 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting for Contingencies, the \$102,000 has been recorded in the governmental activities financial statements because information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicated that it was probable that a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated based on the Settlement. To comply with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the liability has been recorded in the governmental activities financial statements as follows: A) in the statement of net assets: 1) \$22,000 paid on November 29, 2006 as Special Item-Litigation Settlement, Portion Due or Payable in one year; and, 2) \$80,000 as Special Item-Litigation Settlement, Portion Due or Payable after one year; and, B) on the statement of activities: \$102,000 expense as a Special Item-Litigation Settlement. When the continuing litigation is concluded or the allocation issue is otherwise resolved, the value of the Real Property will be recognized with an appropriate adjustment to the litigation liability.

NOTE 24 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

GASB 45 – Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

In August 2004, the GASB issued Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The requirements of this statement are effective for the County for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007.

June 30, 2006 (Amounts in thousands)

GASB 48 - Sales and pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues

In September 2006, the GASB issued Statement No. 48, *Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues*. The requirements of this statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2006.